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JETON: THROW-PIECE TO SHOW-PIECE

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PROLOGUE

What began as a précis of articles on jetons, so to speak, grew into a somewhat longer work than expected. A look into the numerals of the Middle Ages gave added appreciation of the need for calculating machines, when the only numerals of Western Man were the clumsy ones inherited from the Romans, and so, a short history of this change has been added. Unusual and unfamiliar Roman numerals on one jeton led to inclusion of tabular information on these, as well as on the more common ones taught us in grammar school days. Frequent reference to dates of French rulers and Nuremberg mintmasters was made in attributing my few pieces, and these dates have been tabled and included in the Appendix also. To keep the text relatively free of mathematics the detailed description of manipulating jetons in making calculations was left to the closing.

J. A. Nelson

JETON: THROW-PIECE TO SHOW-PIECE

Jeton is a modern French word in general use as an all-inclusive describer of non-currency numismatic material. It covers such varied items as counters, tokens, medalets, amulets and checks - in fact, just about any small coin-like piece. There is no single equivalent word in English. In French, a modifier is commonly used to specialize the type, or usage: jeton de mereau (identification jeton, check); jeton de voeux (wishing jeton, amulet); jeton de Marine (Navy jeton, medalet); jeton de corporation (guild jeton, medalet); jeton de jeu (gaming jeton, chip); jeton de compte (calculating jeton, counter).

In its infancy centuries ago, however, the jeton was functionally unique, the single word "jeton" differentiating it from all other extant numismatic pieces.

The jeton was introduced in the early Middle Ages as a coin-like cousin to the abacus bead, but was placed or tossed onto checkered cloths rather than positioned along a wire or guides. One type of counting board using jetons was patterned to facilitate the addition and subtraction of numbers written in Roman numerals. Other boards used jetons for working the accounts of awkward non-decimal money systems. A variety of earlier names existed in France for the counters, such as "(1) gects, geotz, getoers, getoris, gettoris, getteurs, giets, gietons, gitones, jectori, jectoer, jetoir, jetton." All are based on something designed to be tossed, and this is the etymology of the present day "jeton." Names for these counting pieces in other languages usually do not relate to tossing or throwing, but to their function as counters. These will be mentioned later.

Although counting boards were eventually abandoned as prime calculators some three to four centuries after the introduction of Arabic numerals, the term "jeton" continued in usage. It transformed during the 17th and 18th centuries into a describer of certain type medallions. Those not struck strictly as commemoratives, but rather as appreciation gifts at New Year's by a variety of sponsoring groups continued the appelation "jeton". Large quantities in base metal were used as game counters, or "chips". The intricate present-day French jetons de voeux (good luck), traditionally popular at New Year's, are descendents of the crude counters of the past, continuing the gift role instituted by purses of jetons in noble metals centuries ago. Spawned as a crude throw-piece the jeton lives as an ornate show-piece.

From their inception and increased usage in the early Middle Ages and their change in character and purpose down through the centuries jetons create fascinating and varied threads in the fabric of numismatics. This paper will touch on their origin and their physical and functional transformations, with information sources noted throughout, many being verbatim excerpts. All translations from the French references are by the author.

Modern Man frequently takes things for granted, so much so that it is at times difficult to imagine them never having existed. Our present Arabic numerals, however, are relatively new, having been in our Western culture only some seven centuries. An excellent survey of their migration is given by Durant (2) and is quoted herewith.

"If the achievements of medieval science in the West should seem meager in the following summary, let us remember that it grew in a hostile environment of superstition and magic, in an age that drew the best minds into law and theology, and at a time when nearly all men believed that the major problems of cosmic and human origin, nature, and destiny had been solved.

Nevertheless, after 1150, as wealth and leisure grew, and translations began to pour in from Islam, the mind of Western Europe was aroused from its torpor, curiosity flared into eagerness, men began to discuss the brave old world of the unfettered Greeks, and within a century all Latin Europe was astir with science and philosophy.

Greek mathematics had gone to India in the wake of Alexander, and had played a part in the Hindu development that culminated in Brahmagupta (588?-660); about 775, translations were made of Hindu mathematicians, and soon afterward of Greek mathematicians, into Arabic; about 830 the Hindu numerals entered Eastern Islam; about 1000 Gerbett brought them to France; in the eleventh and twelfth centuries Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew mathematics streamed into Western Europe through Spain and Sicily, and came with Italian merchants to Venice and Genoa, Amalfi and Pisa. Transmission is to civilization what reproduction is to life.

Another line of transmission appeared in the sixth century B.C. in the form of the Chinese abacus (Greek abax, a board), an instrument for counting by transferring little bamboo rods from one group to another; its descendant, the suanpan, is still used by the Chinese. In the fifth century B.C., says Herodotus, the Egyptians reckoned with pebbles, "bringing the hand from right to left", the Greeks proceeded contrariwise. The Romans used several forms of the abacus; in one form the counters slid in grooves; they were made of stone, metal, or colored glass, and were called calculi, little stones. Boethius, about 525, mentioned the abacus as enabling one to count by tens; but this invitation to a decimal system was ignored. The merchants of Italy used the abacus, but wrote the results in clumsy Roman numerals.

The first great name in the mathematics of this period is Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa. Leonardo Fibonacci was born at Pisa in 1180. His father was manager of a Pisan trade agency in Algeria; Leonardo in adolescence joined

him there, and was taught by a Moslem master. He traveled in Egypt, Syria Greece, and Sicily, studied the methods of the merchants, and learned to reckon, he tells us, "by a marvelous method through the nine figures of the Indians"; here at the outset of their European career the new numerals were properly called Hindu, and what is now a bore and chore of our childhood was then a wonder and delight. Perhaps Leonardo learned Greek as well as Arabic; in any case we find him well acquainted with the mathematics of Archimedes, Euclid, Hero, and Diophantus. In 1202 he published his Liber abaci; it was the first thorough European exposition of the Hindu numerals, the zero, and the decimal system by a Christian author and it marked the rebirth of mathematics in Latin Christendom. The same work introduced Arabic algebra to Western Europe, and made a minor revolution in that science by occasionally using letters, instead of numbers, to generalize and abbreviate equations.

Despite Fibonacci's epoch-making work, the new method of calculation was long resisted by the merchants of Europe; many of them preferred to finger the abacus and write the results with Roman numerals; as late as 1299 the abacists of Florence had a law passed against the use of the "new-fangled figures." Only a few mathematicians realized that the new symbols, the zero, and the decimal alignment of units, tens, hundreds.....opened the way to such developments of mathematics as were almost impossible with the old letter numerals of Greeks, Romans, and Jews. Not till the sixteenth century did the Hindu numerals finally replace the Roman; in England and America the duodecimal system of reckoning survives in many fields; 10 has not finally won its thousand-year-long war against 12."

Although not mentioned by Durant as tools peculiar to the accountant, jetons are of prime regard by Snelling (1), an English numismatist of the 18th century, who advises as follows.

"Those which taught children the art of computing are by Tertullian, named primi numerorum arenarii, the lawyers called them Calculones, if slaves or lately made free; but if they were of a more elevated consition, then they were called Calculatores, or Numerarii; it was usual to have one of these masters in every considerable family, and the title of the employ was, a calculis, a rationibus.

The pieces of metal used by the moderns for computing, are called by the French, at present, Jettons*, and receive this name from the manner of their being used, that is cast or moved upwards, downwards or sideways; being derived from the verb Jetter, to cast or throw, and from this original came our expressions of, Casting Accompts, to cast up a sum, and such like. The works LEGPENNING, LEGGELT, the names given by the Dutch to these pieces, have also these appellations for the same reason, that is, from being laid, or put in different manners on the Board, as shall be related. Whereas the word used by the Germans, viz. RECHEN (RECHE) PFENNING (PFENNIG, PFENIGE, PFENING, PHENIGE), or reckoning penny, has relation only to its use in general, and not to the manner of using it; and it is the same with the word used with us, viz. Counter, its original use being to Count, Accompt, Compute, Calculate, or Reckon. In the same sense the French, Italians and Spaniards use their verb Conter, Contaire and Contar, from whence the latter have their Contadore, or Counter, as with us" (1).

Menon (3) is in concord with Snelling in his description of jeton development.

"Accounting techniques having always been arduous, from the first kings of the Capetian dynasty (ca A.D. 987) we find people who specialized in accounts, descendents of the "Notaries of the Palace" or the Roman Empire.

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*(Jetons, in 20th century French)

The accountants made entries in Latin and used Roman numerology in their royal account ledgers, retaining the practice into the 18th century, despite the introduction to the West about 1200 A.D. (in Fibonacci's Liber Abaci) of the Arabic numerals, including the zero. It is easy to realize the difficulties inherent in working with even small numbers based on alphabetic numeration, especially when applied to old non-decimal money systems that weren't readily convertible from one monetary unit into the next. To overcome these problems a counting table and coin-like counters or "jetons" thrown thereupon were used.

In the 12th century at St. Michael castle at Caen yearly meetings of the "Exchecquer" were held around a table covered with a checkered black cloth marked in 1-foot squares, as sketched in Figure 1.

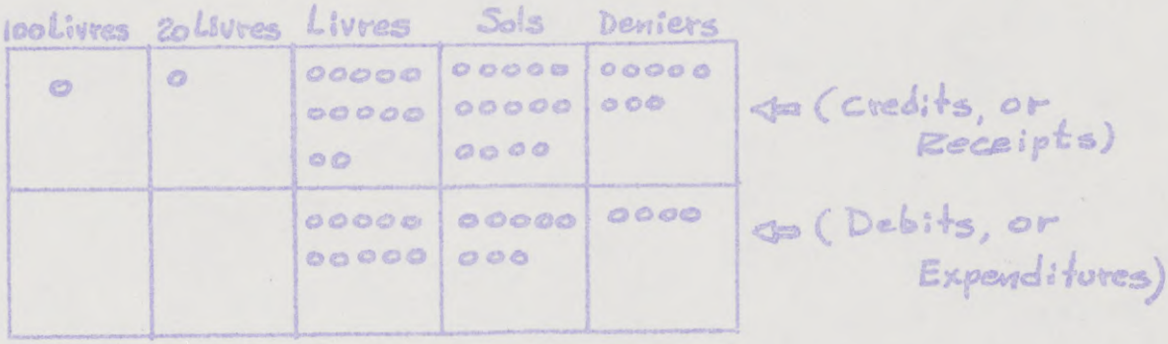

Fig. 1

The Duke of Normandy's accounting officers met at prescribed dates at this cloth, whose squares served in reconciling the monetary accounts through use of tossing-counters, or "jetons". A row of horizontal squares served for adding the credits, or receipts, and a row under these were for debits, or expenses. The clerk responsible for the calculation listened to the reading of the amounts and placed in appropriate squares a suitable quantity of jetons to represent the value of livres, sols and deniers read to him from the ledger.

When a square filled to its limit for that value (12 deniers, for example) a jeton would be placed in the next higher square (1 sol = 12 deniers) and the subordinate square would be emptied, and started over. A more detailed description of this reckoning technique appears in the Appendix.

In England, country of tenacious and hard-dying tradition this method of callout and visual reckoning of accounts was retained in the Court of the Exchequer until the year 1826.

The earliest jetons, in common with coins of the early Middle Ages, were of poor quality and rough fabric by today's standards. Yet these very differences largely create an interest in these period pieces by many numismatists. Snelling quaintly describes the early counters as being of "brass, and a bad sort also, with a larger mixture of lapis calaminaris than usual, and very thin withal." Early designs included a front view of a crowned head identical to that of English silver coins of 1272-1500; crosses, shields, fleurs de lis, in wide variety, probably copied "though in a barbarous manner" from French coins. No legends were used, but their place was filled instead with "dots, pellets, mullets, coronets, roses, leaves, fleur de lis, stars, etc.". Letters were later included, often more for ornament than information. At times a single letter was repeated about the circle, some have two letters while others have many different letters that appear meaningless. Engravers license included abbreviations to suit, and this perhaps has added to the apparent confusion of jumbled letters.

Earliest inscriptions frequently described the usage of the piece: POUR LES COMTES (for counting); POUR LES FINANCES (for finances). Other legends admonished the accountants to exercise care, the advantages of careful accounting, etc. OI YOI TES SE TU VEUS VIVRE AN PES (Listen, watch, be quiet, if you want to live in peace), GETCS DE COMPTE AU VRAI (Toes the counter true), ENTENTEZ BIEN & LOYAUMENT AUX COMTES (Listen well and carefully to the count),

COMPTES A JUSTES JUSTEMENT, CRAIGNANT LE DIEUX JUGEMENT (Count and throw justly, believing in divine judgment).

Others were inscribed with names of the department for which they were intended: JUSTICIER AU PUBLIC DES FINANCES (Counter of the Finance Workers), JETTONS POUR LE CHAMBRE DES COMPTES A LILLE (Lille Counting House Counters).

The mints at Nuremberg produced prodigious quantities of jetons for use in the counting houses of the German states as well as those of France and other countries. German counting house pieces frequently announce on the reverse their design purpose of RECHEN PFENNIG (reckoning penny, or counter) in their legends, even when so-inscribed the obverse sometimes carries in French the title of the contemporary French ruler. It is not unreasonable to assume that such Franco-German types were produced for counting houses of the bilingual regions of Alsace, Baden, Lorraine, etc.

Two other styles of reverse inscriptions were also used on Nuremberg counters having French kings named on the obverse. In one type, mottos appeared in Latin, and in the other, the mintmaster's name is displayed, frequently abbreviated, of anonymity. French is not used in mottos on any of the numerous Nuremberg pieces illustrated or described by Snelling.

Untouchable (3) indicates that the French market receiving Nuremberg strikes did so illegally. "The brass pieces of crude fabric (or manufacture) were period imitations made at Nuremberg, entering France fraudulently, in spite of the many existing prohibitive ordinances." A classic example indeed of the long-standing adventures of the Teutonic purveyor of products!

Snelling names twenty-two Nuremberg mintmasters, (as of 1760) involved in jetton or counter production, four of whom are not included in Erlundt's listing in the 1926 Numismatist. The names appear in combined listing in the Appendix, annotated as to source.

Although uncommon, the designation JETON occasionally appears on a piece. In his work (1769) Rueding reported never having noted a counter so described, and limited the functional description to those brass pieces sometimes including NECESSE FUTURIS in their legends. The author has a counter of Louis XVIII marked JETON, and early 19th century Nuremberg (Lauer) pieces using the Latin J, i.e., IETTON. Perhaps this latter practice of calling a jeton a jeton may have been the minter's assurance of shielding himself if any inferences or charges of counterfeiting on his part.

A profusion of subject material, much borrowed from Biblical and Ancient mythology and history, with names of contemporary rulers and Latin legends generally adorned these 17th-18th century Nuremberg pieces. A partial listing of their subject matter from Rueding's work is revealing, commencing with his wry remark that "the types upon these pieces seem to be directed by whim, caprice, or accident, without any certain design or scheme that they followed" - Venus with a flaming heart in left hand and three arrows in her right, the winged lion of St. Mark, Mark's head, Mercury (the latter three with a globe surmounted with a cross within a double compartment, taken from ancient Rhenish gold guilder), Adam & Eve, David and Jonathan, Daniel & Nebuchad, Beast in Revelations, Pluto with Cerberus, Capitoline of Greece, Carthage and Rome, Romulus & Remus, a unicorn, a man shooting a dog, a man fettering a lion, an eagle with a cash in its bill.

"The pieces of metal first used by the moderns for the purposes of computation, were round, flat, well polished, and quite plain; they afterwards began to engrave on them flowers, leaves, and other ornaments, to which succeeded that of the head, device, and arms of the prince, who caused them to be struck; this sort, we are told, had their origin in France in the 15th century; but, however, the oldest Jetton of this sort, in the time of France's cabinet, is one of Charles VII.

who lived about the middle of the year, or 13th century; the most ancient among those of the Low Countries, are those of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, about the same time. After which, towards the close of the same century, or under Philip the Fair, but principally under his son, Charles V, they began to mark the principal events of the state on them, from which time Jetons began to commemorate consecrated by sovereign authority; for the choice of the Emblems and Inscriptions, did not depend upon the Counts, but every year they presented to the States General, to those of particular provinces, and to the Council of State divers designs, of which that was chosen, which they thought was most agreeable to the conjuncture of the times. Under such regulations were struck in the Low Countries the most interesting collection of Jettons that have ever appeared, commencing with their defection from the Spaniards, about anno 1563, and continuing until the truce in 1609, by which the Dutch became a free State, after which they are fewer in number, and not so ingenious.

This custom of making them historical, obtained also in France, upon great number of which, are found many ingenious and interesting Devices, Emblems, and Inscriptions, especially since the establishment of the Academie Royale des Inscriptions one of the principal functions of those members related to these especially since the establishment of the Academie Royale des Inscriptions, and which they continue to perform till this day." (1)

Smelling is again reinforced, now by the French mint in their 1967 article. [6] "Everything concerned with these jetons was rigorously regulated; Investitures to be granted right to their own jetons, the quantity to be struck in gold, silver and copper, recipient lists, moneis and weight, designs and subjects to be depicted. The very serious members of the assembly (later to become l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres) had many meetings to resolve the little legends to be used for commissioned jetons. The King himself had to be consulted on the choice of certain designs or commemorative motifs.

The cost of supplying jetons necessary for the work of officials responsible for establishing or verifying accounts was often absorbed by the administrative budget. It is the use of the explanations of the survival, even flourishing of jetons beyond the era of their usage in counting, because the custom had been established of giving these officials a New Year's gift of a purse of 100 jetons in noble metals. There was even, for these functionaries, a "vested right" to the jetons."

"It is likely that gold jetons were reserved for the King and certain high dignitaries, silver jetons for nobility of a certain rank and bronze jetons for the commoners." [5]

Snelling provides an interesting insight into the New Year's gift practice outside of France: "The practice of giving, or distributing Jettons, as Strennes or New Year's Gifts, at the publick expence, in the Low Countries, began towards the close of the 15th century, when a certain number of Silver and Copper Jettons were given to each member of the state, as the Governor General, those of particular provinces, the members of the estates of each province, those of the Chamber of Accompts at Brussels, Flanders, Holland, and Gelderland; the Inspector of the Canal of Brussels, and other publick officers, which were put into a magnificent purse, or a silver box, the top of which was ornamented with the arms of the Province, the City, or the Assembly; there was also an officer established on purpose to distribute them in the Order, and conformable to the Agents of the Council, as the number of Jettons was proportioned to the dignity and quality of each offices, and varied according to the number of persons who assisted at the Assemblies." [1]

"By the 17th and 18th centuries the jeton was no longer a reckoning piece; in fact, it is difficult to recall this original usage from the arms and designs of those struck by the nobility to serve basically as gaming counters. The statement of New Year's purses of jetons for financial or accounting officials

(comptrollers, valet) signalled the passing of a custom. The jeton evolved into a medallion. Medals struck during this period, especially those of the "metallic history" series had as object the commemoration of the reign of royalty and the glorification of the King. It is rare to find a medal struck in this period carrying other than the King's effigy. Together with coin medals, however, the jeton remained the domain of the private medallion. It was struck at the diligence and expense of the sponsoring corps, associations, state, or other groups, including guilds, lords and merchants". (4)

"Although thought by certain contemporaries to be untrue reflections of the chemistry of their era, jetons are realistic and are scientifically valuable. The 17th and 18th centuries were hung upon ancient history and latin culture. The two types of jetons depict mystical allegories or mythological scenes whose connection with events of the year of issue of the piece is often obscure, sometimes through satire. On a 1713 piece, for example, Poseidon swims towards Amphytrite, encircled by three sprites, symbolizing the French-English armistice and Louis XIV meeting with the queen of England." (4)

Period jetons are becoming ever more rare and costly, especially those in better condition. Many varieties exist, though. The first were those called "jetons banaux" (common jetons), used by commerce people to facilitate their accounting but more usually by wagers or senior players or by others for diverse uses. Certain jetons carried letter, device or monogram counter - stamps, having perhaps been used in the Antilles (West Indies) or other colonial counting houses by the Compagnies Commerciales." (4)

Jetons gave up nothing artistically to the medals. In fact, their smaller module perhaps called for an even more refined engraving art.

The greatest names of medal designers and engravers were associated with the creation of all these little master pieces. The "banaux" or common jetons are exceptions. Although many pieces aren't signed others in splendid serie

the names or (initials) of Bernard, Charon, Duvivier, Gattereau, LeBlanc, Martenu, Ellis, Roettiers, Rommel, Dunt, and others.

The official-looking character of jetons permitted a greater degree of inspirational liberty. From the heraldic style of the middle age to the little tableaux of the 18th century they offered a repertoir of symbols or events drawn from daily life. A limited number of restrikes have been made by the current Administration des Monnaies from the thousands of jeton dies inherited from la Monnaie de Médailles. Here we cite the series actually designed as good luck jetons having amusing symbols and mottos and some love jetons - probably wedding souvenirs, (end of 18th century, octagonal form) series of the 18th century French colonies in America.

The Paris Mint has issued restrikes of a series of Corporation (guild) jetons. It is thought generally that the guild jetons were basically for a representative purpose, identifying either the design jury of the "masterpieces" or the leaders who were present at assemblies held in the trades group interest. The most well-known are those of the six corps of the Merchants of Paris, while others are devoted to trades of forgotten trades." (# 5)

Forgotten trades are exemplified in the following listing of guilds that sponsored jetons, as reported throughout the bulletins of la Club Français de la Médaille: Faiseuses et Marchandes de Modes (Millinery shopkeepers and proprietors), Plumassiers (featherers); Fourbisseurs (makers of cutting type arms, swords, halberds, etc.), Peinturiers (dyers), Apothicaires et Epothicaires - Epiciers (Apothecaries and apothecary - grocers), Galeres ("galley-ers"), Verriers (glass painters and glass merchants), Jaiencitiers (makers of jewelry and ornaments). It was usual to place the name of the sponsoring guild on the tableaued reverse; in exergue, with the picture traditionally carrying the head of the ruler contemporary with the issue of the piece.

1. Snelling, Thomas, A View of the Origin, Nature and Use of Jettons or Counters ---- London: 1769

2. Durant, Will, The Age of Faith, Simon and Schuster, New York: 1950

*3. Manon, P.L., Directeur, Musée des Finances, Comptables et Jetons de Compte au Moyen Age, Bulletin No. 5, Quatrième Trimestre: 1964

*4. La Tassade, M. Robert, Des Jetons de Compte au Jetons de Corporation, Bulletin No. 2, Premier Trimestre: 1964

*5. Lathoumétie, Pierre-Yves, Les Jetons de Marine, Bulletin No. 23, Deuxième Trimestre: 1969

*6. Le Jeton des Galères, Bulletin No. 15, Deuxième Trimestre: 1967

*These are Bulletins published by le Club Francais de la Medaille, L'Administration des Monnaies et Medailles, Paris.

ROMAN NUMERALS (SYMBOLS)

1.	I	50.	L
2.	II	51.	LI
3.	III	60.	LX
4.	IIII, IV	70.	LXX
5.	V	80.	LXXX, XXC
6.	VI	90.	LXXXX, XC
7.	VII	100.	C
8.	VIII	101.	CI
9.	VIIII, IX	102.	CII
10.	X	150.	CL
11.	XI	200.	CC
12.	XII	300.	CCC
13.	XIII	400.	CCCC, CD
14.	XIIII, XIV	500.	D, IↃ
15.	XV	600.	DC, IↃC
16.	XVI	700.	DCC, IↃCC
17.	XVII	800.	DCCC
18.	XVIII	900.	CM
19.	XVIIII, XVIX	1,000.	M, CI
20.	XX	2,000.	MM
21.	XXI	3,000.	MMM
22.	XXII	4,000.	$\overline{IV}$
23.	XXIII	5,000.	$\overline{V}$
24.	XXIV	6,000.	VM, VI
25.	XXV	7,000.	$\overline{V}$MM, $\overline{VII}$
26.	XXVI	8,000.	$\overline{V}$MMM, $\overline{VIII}$
27.	XXVII	9,000.	M$\overline{X}$, $\overline{IX}$
28.	XXVIII	10,000.	$\overline{X}$
29.	XXIX	15,000.	$\overline{XV}$
30.	XXX	20,000.	$\overline{XX}$
31.	XXXI	30,000.	$\overline{XXX}$
32.	XXXII	50,000.	$\overline{L}$
40.	XXXX, XL	100,000.	$\overline{C}$
41.	XLI	500,000.	$\overline{D}$
42.	XLII	1,000,000.	$\overline{M}$

Source: Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield. Mass., 1953

Rulers of France

(Titled "King of France", unless noted otherwise)

Capetian Dynasty

Hugh Capet.....987-996
Robert II.....996-1031
Henry I.....1031-1060
Philip I.....1060-1108
Louis VI.....1108-1137
Louis VII.....1137-1180
Philip II.....1180-1223
Louis VIII.....1223-1226
Louis IX.....1226-1270
Philip III.....1270-1285
Philip IV.....1285-1314
Louis X.....1314-1316
John I.....1316
Philip V.....1316-1322
Charles IV.....1322-1328

Valois Dynasty

Philip VII.....1328-1350
John II.....1350-1364
Charles V.....1364-1380
Charles VI.....1380-1422
Charles VII.....1422-1461
Louis XI.....1461-1483
Charles VIII....1483-1498
Louis XII.....1498-1515
Francis I.....1515-1547
Henry II.....1547-1559
Francis II.....1559-1560
Charles IX.....1560-1574
Henry III.....1574-1589

Bourbon Dynasty

Henry IV.....1589-1610
Louis XIII.....1610-1643
Louis XIV.....1643-1715
Louis XV.....1715-1774
Louis XVI.....1774-1792
Louis XVII,.....1793-1795 (in name only)

(1789-1803) Revolution, National Assembly, Committee of Safety. National Convention

Napoleon I.....1804-1814 (Emperor)
(House of Bonaparte)
Louis XVIII.....1814-1815
(House of Bourbon)
Napoleon I (The 100 Days) 1815
Louis XVIII.....1815-1824
Charles X.....1824-1830 (H. Bourbon)
Louis Philippe.....1830-1848 (H. Orleans)
(King of the French)
Napoleon III.....1852-1870

Source: The World Book Encyclopedia, Vol 6.
Field Enterprises Educational Corp.
Chicago, 1962

MAKERS OF NUREMBERG COUNTERS

Sources: Snelling, A View of the Origin, Nature & Use of Jettons, 1763
Eklund, Numismatist, 1926

Maker's Name	Initials (5)	Dates (4)	Source
Georg Schultes	GS	m.1515 d.1559	(2)
Georg Sachs	GS	m.1545 lr.1586	(1)
Hans Schultes	HS	m.1553 d.1584	(2)
Damian Krauwinckel	DK	m.1543 d.1581	(2)
Egydius Krauwinckel	EK	m.1570 lr.1590	(2)
Hansen Krauwinckel	HK	er.1586 d.1635	(2)
Killian Koch	KK	b.ca.1587 d.1617	(2)
Wolf (gang) Lauffer /I	WL	m.1554 d.1601	(2)
Hans Lauffer I	HL	b.1584 d.1632	(2)
Matheus Lauffer	ML	m.1612 d.1634	(2)
Wolf (gang) Lauffer II	WL	m.1612 d.1632	(1)
(K) Conrad Lauffer	KL, CL	m.1637 d.1668	(2)
Wolf (gang) Lauffer III	WL	m.1650 d.1670	(1)
Cornelius Lauffer	CL	m.1658 d.1711	(2)
Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer	LGL	m.1663 d.1709	(2)
Hans Lauffer II	HL	m.1686 d.1716	(2)
Johann Friedrich Weidinger	JFW	m.1710 lr.1716	(2)
Johann Jacob Dietzel	JJD	m.1711 lr.1748	(2)
Johnson Konrad Hoger	JKH, JCH	m.1705 d.1743	(2)
Michael Leykauff	ML	m.1724 lr.1768	(2)
Johann Adam Vogel	JAV	m.1737 lr.1768	(2)
Johann Michael Lindner	JML		(3)
Johann Henry Meisger	JHM		(3)
Wolfgang Hieron Hoffman	WHH		(3)
Christian Sig. Anert.	CSA		(3)
Magnus Gottlieb Jordan	MGJ	m.1761 lr.1783	(1)
Johann Albrecht Dorn	JAD	m.1732 d.1783	(1)
Johann Christian Reich	JCR	b.1758 d.1814 (4)	(1)
Jakob Habelt	JH	d.1867	(1)
J. M. Zeisser	JMZ		
Ernst Ludwig Signumd Lauer	ELSL	b.1762 d.1833 (4)	(1)
Johann Jakob Lauer	JJL	b.1789 d.1865 (4)	(1)
Ludwig Christian Lauer	LCL	b.1817 d.1873 (4)	(1)

Notes:

(1) Listed by Eklund only

(2) Listed by Snelling and Eklund

(3) Listed by Snelling only

(4) All dates and date significance are from Eklund, except that meanings of dates followed by (4) not given by Eklund, and are assumed here as b. and d..

Meanings: b. Born

er. Earliest Record

m. Master

lr. Last Record

d. Died

(5) Initials are made from this listing and spelling of name, and are not necessarily as appearing on counters (if used at all).